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United States, the steamship *Pretoria* sailing with 1,914 on Sunday, the steamship *Belgravia* with 1,149 on Tuesday, and the express steamer *Columbia* with 456 on Thursday, all being vessels of the Hamburg-American Line. Of the number carried by the *Pretoria* more than half, consisting of Russians coming through the barracks, were inspected and sent on board the vessel on Saturday, March 31. This was supposed to be all the Russians who had arrived, but a hundred more were produced Sunday morning. The steerage passengers of the *Columbia* were all embarked the day before sailing, as is the rule in the case of the express steamers.

The steamship *Arcadia*, also of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed from Philadelphia via Halifax on Thursday, carrying a number of emigrants to the Canadian port. I did not inspect these passengers.

Bills of health were issued to 9 vessels during the week, of which 8 carried cargoes. One was a supplemental bill of health, the original bill being given at London.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GIBRALTAR.

Removal of restrictions against Portuguese ports.—Board of health notice.

GIBRALTAR, *March 30, 1900.*

With reference to the notice published August 26 last, the board of health has decided to remove the restrictions imposed upon arrivals from Portuguese ports, provided they bring clean bills of health and have health on board.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

Regulation against smallpox—Order by his excellency the governor-general, Sir Robert Biddulph.

GIBRALTAR, *April 7, 1900.*

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested under the provisions of the "infectious and contagious diseases ordinance, Gibraltar, 1890," and by the advice and upon the request of the board of health, I do hereby prohibit the entrance in Gibraltar of any person who is, or is suspected to be, actually suffering, or has within the period of twenty-one days suffered from smallpox.

Given at Gibraltar, this 7th day of April, 1900.

By command:

H. M. JACKSON,
Colonial Secretary.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *April 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at Livingston, Guatemala, and, further, that I find said place in very good sanitary condition and no infectious diseases prevailing.

Telegraphic information concerning yellow fever in Salvador received to-day. Consul notifies the governor of the district, who will inform the Guatemalan officials, stopping passenger traffic from that place. Will

also notify competent American physician in Zacapa, keeping all suspects out, as that is a point of danger. I find disinfecting materials on hand but no place of any kind in which to use them. Am making best efforts to have a small room built on the wharf for this essential purpose, as will doubtless have immediate use for such a compartment. I have not as yet entered regularly upon my duties for this reason. I have completed the code book as instructed.

The health of this place is very good.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL W. BACKUS,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

No plague since March 31.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram of the 10th instant has been received from the consul-general at Honolulu, which reads as follows: "No cases or deaths since March 31.

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,

Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report from Honolulu—One more case of plague.

HONOLULU, H. I., *April 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last report, March 31, 1 new case of plague was discovered late on that day. The case was fatal and the victim was Catharine Sullivan, a young white girl, aged 13 years, who lived on Liliha street near School street. In this, the infection was supposed to have been carried to the girl by her stepfather who was employed in guarding infected premises for the board of health. We have passed eight days now without any new cases and the prospects are encouraging.

The detention camp at Kalihi has been closed and only what is known as the Battery Camp remains open for the reception of persons taken from suspicious areas. There are 2 convalescents at the pesthouse, but no other cases.

No cases of plague have been reported from the other islands and Kahului and Hilo seem free from infection. Surgeon Kinyoun informs me that a report has reached Surgeon Gassaway from Kahului that there had been 30 deaths per month for the past two months on Spreckelsville plantation, near Kahului, in a population of about 3,000 people.

I have interviewed Dr. Garvin, of the Hawaiian board of health, who has just returned from duty at Kahului, and he informs me that he personally investigated the matter; that the number of deaths were 20, not 30 per month, and that the deaths were caused by dysentery and typhoid fever, and that there was no suspicion of plague. Some time ago there was a severe epidemic of typhoid fever on some of the plantations on the island of Molokai. The breaking up of the virgin soil on the plantations sometimes gives rise to severe forms of malarial fever, which are fatal among the Asiatic laborers.